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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/904,938	07/12/2001	Avi Ashkenazi	GNE.1618P2C35	3143
35489	7590	01/14/2004		
EXAMINER				
SPECTOR, LORRAINE				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1647		13		

DATE MAILED: 01/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/904,938	ASHKENAZI ET AL.
	Examiner Lorraine Spector, Ph.D.	Art Unit 1647

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 39-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 39-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
  - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

**Attachment(s)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                           | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4 . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other:  |

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Claims 39-51 are pending and under consideration.

**Formal Matters:**

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claims 45-49 are objected to for lacking a period (".") following the claim number. Correction is required.

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

Applicants are advised that the ATCC has moved from Rockville, MD to Manassas, VA, effective March 23, 1998. The correct address is now:

American Type Culture Collection  
10801 University Boulevard  
Manassas, VA 20110-2209

Appropriate correction is required.

**IDS:**

The information disclosure statement, filed 3/25/2002, has been considered. The BLAST results demonstrate that applicants are aware of proteins with identity/homology to the one claimed herein. However, as the BLAST results do not give sufficient identifying information, the Examiner cannot determine if said sequences constitute prior art.

**Priority Determination:**

The disclosed protein has no utility; see rejection, below. Accordingly, for the purposes of applying prior art, the effective filing date of this application is its actual filing date, 7/12/2001.

**Objections and Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §101 and §112:**

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 39-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is not supported by either a specific, substantial and credible asserted utility or a well-established utility.

The claims are directed to isolated polypeptides having at least 80, 85, 90, 95 or 99%, or complete identity to SEQ ID NO: 259 with or without its signal peptide, or to the extracellular domain of SEQ ID NO: 259 with or without its signal peptide. Finally, claims are presented to chimeric proteins comprising the aforementioned polypeptides. The specification contains numerous asserted utilities including use, to identify molecules that bind to PRO (including agonists and antagonists), as molecular weight markers, therapeutic agents, and for the production of antibodies. The utilities that pertain solely to nucleic acids (e.g. hybridization, chromosome and gene mapping, anti-sense) would not convey to the encoded protein. With respect to the remaining utilities, none of these asserted utilities is specific for the disclosed PRO304 protein, as each of the aforementioned utilities could be asserted for any naturally occurring protein, and further, as none of the asserted utilities requires any feature or activity that is specific to the disclosed PRO304.

The specification teaches that PRO304 has (unspecified) homology to unspecified "various protease enzymes, for example see page 29 or page 40. The structure of the putative PRO304 peptide is not discussed in the specification; there is no disclosure that the protein is expected to be a transmembrane protein, nor of any extracellular domain. There is no biological activity, expression pattern, phenotype, disease or condition, ligand, binding partner, or any other specific feature that is disclosed as being associated with PRO304. Without any information as to the specific properties of PRO304, the mere identification of such as having homology to various proteases is not sufficient to impart any particular utility to the claimed polypeptides.

Even though the data demonstrated a slight increase in copy number of PRO304 nucleic acids in primary lung squamous cell carcinoma cells (see pages 222-225 of the specification),

such is not be indicative of a use of the encoded polypeptide as a diagnostic agent. Cancerous tissue is known to be aneuploid, that is, having an abnormal number of chromosomes (see Sen, 2000, Curr. Opin. Oncol. 12:82-88). A slight amplification of a gene does not necessarily mean overexpression in a cancer tissue, but can merely be an indication that the cancer tissue is aneuploid. The preliminary data were not supported by analysis of mRNA or protein expression, for example. Thus, the data do not support the implicit assertion that PRO304 can be used as a cancer diagnostic. Significant further research would have been required of the skilled artisan to determine whether PRO304 is overexpressed in any cancer to the extent that it could be used as a cancer diagnostic, and thus the implicitly asserted utility is not substantial.

The Examiner's position that an increase in nucleic acid copy number is not predictive of a similar association for protein is supported by the prior art. The art does not recognize that protein levels are increased when gene amplification occurs. For example, Pennica et al., teach that WISP1 and WISP2 are both amplified in tumors, but RNA expression of WISP2 was *reduced* in 79% of tumors, while that of WISP1 was *increased* in 84% of tumors (see abstract). See also Konopka (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (1986) 83:4049-4052), who state that "Protein expression is not related to amplification of the abl gene but to variation in the level of bcr-abl mRNA produced from a single Ph1 template" (see abstract). Finally, see Haynes et al. (1998, Electrophoresis 19:1862-1871), who studied more than 80 proteins relatively homogeneous in half-life and expression level, and found no strong correlation between protein and transcript level. For some genes, equivalent mRNA levels translated into protein abundances which varied more than 50-fold. Haynes et al. concluded that the protein levels cannot be accurately predicted from the level of the corresponding mRNA transcript (p. 1863, second paragraph, and Figure 1). Therefore, the art indicates that it is not the norm that gene amplification, or increased transcription, results in increased protein levels. Accordingly, the showing that the DNA encoding PRO304 is present in increased copy number in a particular tumor type is not sufficient to establish any utility for the protein encoded thereby or antibody that binds to the protein.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to

which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 39-51 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Specifically, since the claimed invention is not supported by either asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons set forth above, one skilled in the art clearly would not know how to use the claimed invention.

Claims 39-44, 47-48, 50 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The claims are drawn to polypeptides having at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% sequence identity with a particular disclosed sequence. The claims do not require that the polypeptide possess any particular biological activity, nor any particular conserved structure, or other disclosed distinguishing feature. Thus, the claims are drawn to a genus of polypeptides that is defined only by sequence identity. Further, the claims require the ‘extracellular domain’ of the protein, for which there is no description in the specification.

To provide evidence of possession of a claimed genus, the specification must provide sufficient distinguishing identifying characteristics of the genus. The factors to be considered include disclosure of complete or partial structure, physical and/or chemical properties, functional characteristics, structure/function correlation, methods of making the claimed product, or any combination thereof. In this case, the only factor present in the claim is a partial structure in the form of a recitation of percent identity. There is not even identification of any particular portion of the structure that must be conserved. Accordingly, in the absence of sufficient recitation of distinguishing identifying characteristics, the specification does not provide adequate written description of the claimed genus.

*Vas-Cath Inc. v. Mahurkar*, 19 USPQ2d 1111, clearly states that “applicant must convey with reasonable clarity to those skilled in the art that, as of the filing date sought, he or she was in possession of the invention. The invention is, for purposes of the ‘written description’ inquiry,

*whatever is now claimed.*" (See page 1117.) The specification does not "clearly allow persons of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that [he or she] invented what is claimed." (See *Vas-Cath* at page 1116). As discussed above, the skilled artisan cannot envision the detailed chemical structure of the encompassed genus of polypeptides, and therefore conception is not achieved until reduction to practice has occurred, regardless of the complexity or simplicity of the method of isolation. Adequate written description requires more than a mere statement that it is part of the invention and reference to a potential method of isolating it. The compound itself is required. See *Fiers v. Revel*, 25 USPQ2d 1601 at 1606 (CAFC 1993) and *Amgen Inc. v. Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.*, 18 USPQ2d 1016.

One cannot describe what one has not conceived. See *Fiddes v. Baird*, 30 USPQ2d 1481 at 1483. In *Fiddes*, claims directed to mammalian FGF's were found to be unpatentable due to lack of written description for that broad class. The specification provided only the bovine sequence.

Therefore, only isolated polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 259, with or without the signal sequence, but not the full breadth of the claims meet the written description provision of 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Applicant is reminded that *Vas-Cath* makes clear that the written description provision of 35 U.S.C. §112 is severable from its enablement provision (see page 1115).

**Deposit requirement:**

Claims 39-44, and 49-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The deposit of biological organisms is considered by the Examiner to be necessary for enablement of the current invention (see 37 C.F.R. §1.808(a)). Examiner acknowledges the deposit of organisms under accession number ATCC 209482 under terms of the Budapest Treaty on International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure in partial compliance with this requirement. However, in order to be fully compliant with the requirement, applicants must state that the deposit will be maintained for a term of at

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lest 30 years *and at least five (5) years after the most recent request for the furnishing of a sample of the deposit was received by the depository.* See 37 C.F.R. §1.806.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 39-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims that recite “the extracellular domain” of the protein are indefinite as no extracellular domain has been described. Therefore, the metes and bounds of the claims cannot be determined. For example, see Claim 39-44, parts (c) and (d). Further, if the protein had an extracellular domain, the recitation of “the extracellular domain”...”lacking its associated signal sequence” (claim 39, part (d), for example) is indefinite as a signal sequence is not generally considered to be part of an extracellular domain, as signal sequences are cleaved from said domains in the process of secretion from the cell.

The remaining claims are rejected for depending from an indefinite claim.

**Rejections Over Prior Art:**

Priority is set at 7/12/2001.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 39-43 and 50-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lobel et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,302,685.

Lobel et al. teach a human lysosomal pepstatin-insensitive protease. The amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 therein is 99.8% identical to residues 1-551 of SEQ ID NO: 259. Fusion proteins are discussed at column 14. Accordingly, the invention is anticipated by Lobel et al.

Claims 39-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sleat et al., Science 277 :1802-1805, 1997.

Sleat et al. teach a human lysosomal pepstatin-insensitive protease. The nucleic acid sequence therein encodes a protein 99.8% identical to residues 1-551 of SEQ ID NO: 259, see attached alignment. They further teach that mutations in the protein, and hence the nucleic acid encoding it, are associated with classical late-infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis. The protein shown in Figure 1 is isolated, and thus meets the claim limitations.

Claims 39-43 and 50-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) and (e) as being anticipated by Jacobs et al., U.S. Patent Number 5,831,056.

Jacobs et al. disclose a protein of SEQ ID NO: 2, which is 100% identical to residues 1-85 of SEQ ID NO: 259. Fusion proteins, including with epitope tags, are disclosed at column 7. As percentage identity is calculated relative to the shorter of the two sequences being compared, the nucleic acids, host cells and vectors of Jacobs et al. anticipate the claimed invention.

**Advisory Information:**

The sequence of Lobel et al. is 5 residues shorter than SEQ ID NO: 259. Accordingly, claims 44-49 are free of the prior art.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Lorraine M. Spector, whose telephone number is (703) 308-1793. Dr. Spector can normally be reached Monday through Friday, 9:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. ***Effective 1/21/2004, Dr. Spector's telephone number will be 571-272-0893.***

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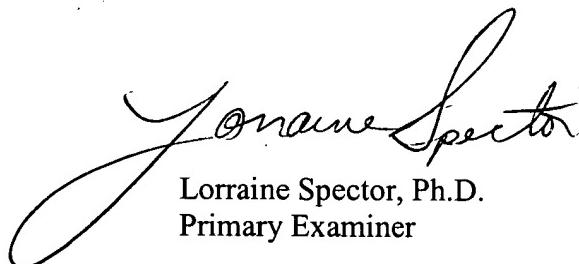
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If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Dr. Gary L. Kunz, at (703)308-4623. ***Effective 1/21/2004, Dr. Kunz' telephone number will be 571-272-0887.***

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist at telephone number (703) 308-0196.

Certain papers related to this application may be submitted to Group 1800 by facsimile transmission. The faxing of such papers must conform with the notices published in the Official Gazette, 1156 OG 61 (November 16, 1993) and 1157 OG 94 (December 28, 1993) (see 37 C.F.R. § 1.6(d)). NOTE: If Applicant does submit a paper by fax, the original signed copy should be retained by applicant or applicant's representative. NO DUPLICATE COPIES SHOULD BE SUBMITTED so as to avoid the processing of duplicate papers in the Office.

Official papers filed by fax should be directed to (703) 872-9306 (before final rejection) or (703)872-9307 (after final). Faxed draft or informal communications with the examiner should be directed to (703) 746-5228. ***Effective 1/21/2004, Dr. Spector's fax number will be 571-273-0893.***



Lorraine Spector  
Primary Examiner

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1/7/2004